THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."—ISAIAH.

No. 9, Vol. XXXIII. Tuesday, February 28, 1871. Price One Penny.

WHY NOT ADMIT UTAH?

THE Sacramento *Union* says that our Territory, by reason of her white population, may better ask admission as a State than any other Territory. We have a larger number of white inhabitants, it says, than Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho combined, and over twice as many as the State of Nevada. We lack 25,000 of having as many, the *Union* says, as the present ratio for a Congressional representative; but these are likely to be made up before the next summer closes. In that case it knows of no objection to Utah becoming a State, save the single one of polygamy. But though it admits this, it thinks there need be no haste about the admission of Utah. Time and enterprise and the abounding mineral wealth of the country will cure the evil of polygamy better than any act of Congress. It thinks that in two or three years the "Gentiles" promise to be in the majority, and then the Territory will be ripe for the acceptance of the principles and prohibitions of Sargent's bill recently introduced into Congress.

Take the *Union* on its own ground and the statements which it makes, and what justice is there in refusing Utah admission? Population is here, or will be, it says, to fully meet every requirement; stability, permanency, and well-established government are here, and even the desired hostile element is to be here shortly, why, then, delay Utah's admission? If polygamy be so contemptible, so barbarous, so antagonistic to true civilization, as its opponents would make it out to be, why be afraid to let it come in contact with the reputedly superior system? If two or three years only are necessary to bring about the time when the Territory will be ripe for the adoption of modern civilization in its fulness, why perpetrate a manifest injustice by refusing it admission when it possesses every requisite qualification? We propound these questions in view of the *Union's* position concerning Utah, and taking that journal on its own ground. But let the case be looked at from another standpoint. Utah admittedly stands ahead of all the Territories and some of the States in population, in the character of her improvements and developments, and in her capacity for self-government, as established by the fact that there has never been a vigilance committee in her borders, and the Territorial, county, and municipal organizations are unencumbered by debt. Why should she not, then, be admitted into the Union as a State? Are her people less virtuous, less moral, less industrious, less temperate, less persevering, less intelligent, or less orderly

than the people of other States and Territories? The united and concurrent testimony of hundreds of unprejudiced travellers, who are familiar with the condition of the people of every State and Territory in the Union, is that in no other place have they seen better order, more industry, perseverance, and sobriety, and less vice and immorality, than in Utah. But there is that terrible institution known as polygamy. That, we are told, is the great and only objection. Stripped of the false coloring and misstatements with which it is surrounded and accompanied, this objection amounts to this—"It is better to seduce and degrade women than to marry them. It is preferable to dishonor them, bastardize their children and brand both with ineffaceable disgrace, than to give them a husband's and father's guardianship, guidance and care."

Do we put this too strongly? By no means. Suppose, instead of polygamy, there was wide-spread prostitution in Utah. Would any one urge that as an objection to her admission as a State? Can any one recall an instance where the most shocking and revolting vice and immorality were urged as objections to the admission of a State into the Union? There is not an instance of the kind in the history of the Government. Why, then, make an exception of Utah and single her out as the scapegoat, because instead of women being seduced, prostituted, and abandoned here, they are married?—*Deseret News, Jan. 24.*

STEAMSHIP LINES BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The New York *Herald* recently published some particulars of the various steamship lines between that city and Europe, from which we condense much of the following—

There are eight lines, owning a total of 106 vessels, varying from 1,000 to 5,000 tons burthen, which during the past year have made 555 round trips, and conveyed 302,148 passengers and 1,691,538 tons of freight.

The Cunard line, the oldest, consists of 24 steamers between Liverpool and New York, touching at Queenstown, with an aggregate of 65,000 tons. Their names are the Abyssinia, 3,500 tons; Aleppo, 2,500 tons; Atlas, 2,000; Algeria, 3,500 tons; Batavia, 3,000 tons; Calabria, 3,000 tons; China, 3,000 tons; Hecla, 2,000 tons; Java, 3,000 tons; Kedar, 2,000 tons; Malta, 2,500 tons; Marathon, 2,000 tons; Morocco, 2,000 tons; Olympus, 2,000 tons; Palmyra, 2,500 tons; Parthia, 3,500 tons; Russia, 3,000 tons; Samaria, 3,000 tons; Siberia, 3,000 tons; Scotia, 4,000 tons; Sidon, 2,000 tons; Tarifa, 2,500 tons; Tripoli, 2,500 tons, and Nemesis, 3,000 tons. These made the extraordinary number of 125 passages each way, the quickest of which are credited to the Scotia (paddle-wheel), being to New York in eight days, three hours and thirty-eight minutes, and to Queenstown in eight days and two hours. This line carried 450,000 tons of merchandize. The passengers carried both ways numbered 55,101, of whom 43,681 were from Liverpool, and 11,420 from New York and Boston. Of the persons taken to America, 9156 were cabin passengers and 34,525 were steerage. Of the persons brought to Liverpool, 6270 were cabin and 5150 were steerage. In these operations not a life was lost nor a limb maimed.

The Inman line consists of 13 steamers between New York and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown. These are City of Brussels, 3,000 tons; City of Paris, 3,000 tons; City of Brooklyn, 2,900 tons; City of London, 2,750 tons; City of Washington, 2,800 tons; City of Baltimore, 2,367 tons; City of Antwerp, 2,391 tons; City of Bristol, 2,700 tons; City of New York, 3,000 tons; City of Limerick, 2,400 tons; City of Manchester, 2,100 tons; City of Dublin, 2,200 tons, and City of Cork, 1,750 tons. In addition to the above named by the *Herald*, the Inman line have the City of Durham and the City of Halifax,

also the City of Montreal, 3,600 tons, and the City of Richmond, both now building. During 1870 they made 89 trips each way, and carried 58,900 passengers and 170,000 tons of merchandise. Of the passengers, 49,000 were taken to the United States, and 9,900 were brought to Europe. The figures are not absolutely exact, but as near as could be obtained.

The Guion line, between Liverpool and New York, touching at Queenstown, have eight steamers, in all 25,544 tons. The vessels are the Manhattan, 2,965 tons; Minnesota, 2,955; Colorado, 3,015; Wisconsin, 3,220; Nebraska, 3,392; Idaho, 3,132; Nevada, 3,125; Wyoming, 3,730. During 1870 they made 55 trips each way, and carried 34,928 passengers and 150,293 tons of merchandise. Of the passengers, 29,330 were taken to America and 5598 were brought to Liverpool. The line has also the Montana and the Dakota now building. The work of the year was done without accident. During the past two years the Saints have emigrated by the Guion line.

The National line, running between Liverpool and New York, have ten steamers, with a total of 37,461 tons. They are the Denmark, 3,724 tons; Virginia, 2,992 tons; France, 3,676 tons; England, 3,440 tons; The Queen, 4,471 tons; Holland, 3,847 tons; Erin, 4,039 tons; Helvetia, 3,976 tons; Pennsylvania, 2,956 tons; Italy, 4,340 tons. During 1870 they made 64 trips to New York, and 63 to Liverpool. They carried 43,152 passengers, and 369,145 tons of merchandise. Of the passengers, 38,443 were from Liverpool, and 4708 from New York. This line has the Spain and the Egypt now building, 30 or 40 feet longer than those now running. It declares ten per cent. on its original capital, besides creating a reserve fund sufficient to build one or two steamers every year. This is not a fast line.

The Anchor line, between Glasgow and New York, via Londonderry, has 28 steamers, from 1000 to 3000 tons each. They are the Anglia, Australia, Britannia, Caledonia, Columbia, Europa, India, Ismailia, Iowa, Scandinavia, Scotia, Acadia, Dacian, Dido, Don Pedro, Dorian, Genova, Livorno, Macedon, Messina, Napoli, Roma, Spartan, Sidonian, Trojan, Tyrian, Valetta and Venezia. During 1870 they made 102 trips from New York to Glasgow, and 103 trips from Glasgow and the Mediterranean ports to New York. The cargoes averaged 1500 tons each voyage, making in all 307,500 tons in merchandise. The passengers carried numbered 39,626, of whom 31,437 were taken to America and 8139 were brought to Europe. The Anglia made the quickest passage, being nine days and six hours from port to port. This line has six vessels building—the Trinacria, Victoria, California and Olympia, the fifth and sixth not yet named. The three last are to be over 3,300 tons burden, and in every respect as luxurious, safe, and comfortable as any on the ocean.

The North German Lloyds' line of steamers runs between New York and Bremen, via Southampton, but its business has been deranged by the war. Previously to the outbreak of hostilities they ran twice a week. About the middle of July the line ceased running, but the vessels have run once a week since the first of October. This line owns twelve vessels, which are the America, Bremen, Deutschland, Donau, Frankfort, Hanover, Hansa, Hermann, Main, New York, Rhein and Weser, averaging 3,000 tons burden, and having engines of 700 nominal horse power. During 1870 they made 56 trips each way, and carried 35,319 passengers, of whom 27,298 were taken to New York and 8021 were brought to Bremen. The cargoes average about 1300 tons for each vessel. This is a fast line.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company runs between New York and Hamburg, touching at Havre, Cherbourg, and Plymouth before the war, but running between New York and Hamburg direct during the war, which thus and otherwise greatly interfered with its operations. The line consists of seven steamers of from 3000 to 3500 tons burthen, which are the Thuringia, Silesia, Westphalia, Holsatia, Cambria, Hammonia, Allemannia. During 1870 the operations of the line were interrupted by the war, but it conveyed 69,000 tons of merchandise and 28,093 passengers. Of the passengers, 22,366 were taken to America

and 5727 brought to Europe. During the last year these steamers made but thirty-nine trips between Hamburg and New York, including three extra voyages, the blockade of the river Elbe existing during the months of July, August, and September. The average time of twenty-seven trips from Havre to New York was ten days and seventeen hours, and of nine trips direct from Hamburg, which is distant about forty hours more, twelve days and ten hours, equal to ten days and eighteen hours from Havre. The average time of twenty-seven trips from New York to Plymouth was ten days, seven and a half hours, and of nine trips direct from New York to Hamburg, twelve days, nine hours, equal to ten days and nine hours to Plymouth. From Havre the quickest voyage to New York was made by the Silesia, being in nine days and eleven hours, while the other steamers made nine voyages inside of ten days each; from New York the quickest trip was also made by the Silesia, in nine days and seven hours, while the other vessels made sixteen voyages inside of ten days each. The company have the Germania and Vandalia in process of construction, and have established a branch line to run regularly between Hamburg, Havre, Havana, and New Orleans, and placed three steamers on that route.

The General Transatlantic Company, running between New York and Havre, employs four steamers, with an aggregate of 7587 tons. These vessels are the Pereire, 1,808 tons; Lafayette, 1,923 tons; Ville de Paris, 1,808 tons; St. Laurent, 2,048 tons, all of old measurement. During 1870 they made 25 trips each way, and carried 7030 passengers, all first cabin. The shortest passages were those of the Ville de Paris and the Pereire. The former left Brest 26th of March, at four p.m., arriving in New York 4th of April, two p.m., being eight days and twenty-two hours. During this trip heavy fogs were encountered for two days. The Pereire left Brest 13th August, four p.m., and arrived in New York 22nd same month, three a.m., making the voyage in eight days, eleven hours. The cargoes averaged 750 to 800 tons for each vessel, and consisted of silks, fine goods, and wine, which were taken to New York, and of cotton, tobacco, grain, and provisions brought to France. After the outbreak of the war the vessels were engaged in transporting arms, ammunition, and military stores.

The Cunard vessels leave Liverpool on Tuesdays (via Boston) and on Saturdays, for New York, carrying the mail; and leave New York on Thursdays with the mail, and on Tuesdays, for Liverpool. The Inman vessels leave Liverpool on Thursdays with the mail, and on every alternate Saturday (via Halifax), for New York, in the winter, and in the summer on Tuesdays from Liverpool for New York, with corresponding return; and also leave New York with the mail on Saturdays, and on Tuesdays (via Halifax), for Liverpool. The Guion vessels leave Liverpool on Wednesdays for New York, and New York with the mail on Wednesdays for Liverpool; the company propose to run semi-weekly in the summer. The National vessels leave Liverpool on Wednesdays for New York, and New York on Saturdays for Liverpool. Most if not all the lines put on extra vessels in the summer season. Before the war, mails were carried between Plymouth and New York by the Hamburg-American line, and between Southampton and New York by the North German Lloyds' line.

The White Star is a new line between Liverpool and New York, touching at Queenstown, the first vessel to leave Liverpool March 2. The company announce the following vessels—the Oceanic (4500 tons, 3000 horse-power), Baltic, Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Adriatic, to leave Liverpool on Thursdays.

We may also mention the Allan line, running between Liverpool and Portland, Maine, in the winter, and Liverpool and Quebec, Canada, in the summer, via Londonderry, and carrying mails. This company have the following vessels, built in an uncommonly substantial manner—Scandinavian, Prussian, Austrian, Nestorian, Moravian, Peruvian, Hibernian, Nova Scotian, North American, European, Caspian, Corinthian, Germany, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, Ot-

tawa, Norway, Sweden. They have also the Polynesian and Assyrian building. These vessels leave Liverpool on Thursdays and Portland on Saturdays. The company announce their intention to run vessels between Liverpool and Baltimore, calling at Norfolk, Virginia, at regular intervals, commencing March 3.

The Liverpool and Mississippi line, running between Liverpool and New Orleans, have the St. Louis, 1824 tons; and the Memphis, 2400 tons; besides two others building—the Vicksburg, 2500 tons; and the Mississippi, 2200 tons.

There is also the West India and Pacific line, carrying the mail, the vessels sailing on the 5th, 10th, and 20th of each month for the West Indies, conveying passengers to ports in the South Pacific, Central America, California, Japan, and China.

Perhaps we ought to add the Liverpool and Valparaiso line, running semi-monthly between Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Valparaiso, calling at Bordeaux and Lisbon, and carrying the mail, with the following vessels—Cordillera, Caldera, Atacama, Araucania, John Elder.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

A most terrible railroad accident occurred near New Hamburg, on the Hudson River Railroad, United States, on the night of Feb. 6. The New York express train collided with a freight car, which, through its axle breaking, had been thrown from a passing train off its own line upon the other. The New York *Herald* thus describes the collision—

"The car struck by the locomotive of the express train was surmounted by two huge wooden vats, containing non-refined explosive petroleum. One tank was shattered, and the oil, rushing forth over the engine, was ignited by the glowing coals in the ash pan. Escaping gas in the second tank caught the flame and the terrific explosion ensued. The air for thousands of feet was filled with the lurid flame of the burning gas. It ascended to the height of hundreds of feet. It enveloped an area of hundreds more, and those who breathed in that fatal circle had to inhale liquid fire. Then, before any had an opportunity to compute the time, crushed by the weight of cars, disjointed by the shock, the wooden drawbridge crumbled beneath the weight upon it and sank with its load through the ice and into the water. Then came all the terrors of Dante's many hells to the sleeping passengers and to the waking ones. The tide was not yet at its full, and the water was not more than four feet deep in the cars. It burst the doors, however, of the baggage cars and came through the windows of the palace sleeping car with its thirty-three occupants. Mingled with it were fragments of broken ice, sharp, cold, and cutting. It rushed along the passage ways and deluged the berths, freezing where it touched. But in the space above was nothing but lurid flame—the atmosphere was burning gas. One half the person enveloped in liquid ice and the other half in liquid fire! Such was the catastrophe."

Notwithstanding the awful nature of the accident, a large number of roughs gathered to the scene, endeavoring to pillage the luggage of the dead and demanding admittance to the car in which the recovered corpses were placed.

CALIFORNIA CRIME.

San Francisco, January 25.—The past year has been an eventful one for this city and State. To the close observer it presents two sides—a dark and a bright one. The superficial thinker will be struck with the dark side as the prominent one.

Crime has prevailed to an alarming

extent. Perhaps in no period in the history of San Francisco—not even in 1856, during the existence of the Vigilance Committee—were there so many cold-blooded murders, assassinations, unnatural deaths produced by professional and non-professional abortionists, seduction of young girls, and unnatural crimes committed on children. The experience of secret crimes, as revealed by the inmates of our county and State prisons, would astonish the world. Professional gamblers and all kinds of gambling were never more general or extensive, with the most painful results of animosity and hatred, murders and suicides, to an alarming extent. Drunkenness is the leading vice of the city, and is the prolific parent of innumerable evils, sins, and crimes. This will be easily accounted for when it is taken into consideration that there are 1,400 public houses in this city, open day and night, manufacturing criminals of all shapes and sizes, and both sexes; and that our theatres, high and low, dance saloons at every corner of our principal streets, are open Saturday and Sunday, familiarizing the minds of the masses and the youth with sights of folly and evil continually. Our pious mongrel Republican-Democratic Governor has removed the last barrier to the moderate and decent protection of our Sundays. For the sake of his present position and his future prospects as United States Senator he has sold the moral birthright of this city and State to the enemies of God and man for a mess of pottage. He has sanctioned gambling and Sunday profanation to an extent never equalled here, and with results in crime unparalleled in its history. He and others have sowed the wind, and they are as surely to reap the whirlwind. Certain parts of the city are crowded with gay and fashionable, fair and frail women, who throng the theatres, promenade, and Montgomery and Kearney streets, and turn out in splendid teams and the most fashionable drives. Their number is legion, and are supported by men, married and single, in the highest walks of social life. This is what is now popularly known as the "social evil." Perhaps in no city in the Union, to the extent of the population, does it prevail more than here, and with a boldness and effrontery that is astonishing to those not accustomed to such an atmosphere of impurity. But who will reckon up the number of vile and vicious men in our midst who, like beasts of prey, are constantly on the look out for fresh victims.—*New York World.*

CHEAP LIVING.

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Sunday breakfast, hulled Southern corn, with a little milk. My breakfast cost three cents. I took exactly the same thing for dinner. Food for the day, six cents. I never take any supper.

Monday breakfast, two cents' worth of oatmeal, in the form of porridge, with one cent's worth of milk. For dinner, two cents' worth of whole wheat boiled, with one cent's worth of milk. Food for Monday, six cents.

Tuesday breakfast, two cents' worth of beans, with half a cent's worth of vinegar. For dinner, one quart of rich bean porridge, worth one cent, with four slices of coarse bread, worth two cents. Food for Tuesday, five and a half cents.

Wednesday breakfast, hominy, made of corn (perhaps the best of all food for laboring men in hot weather), two cents' worth, with one cent's worth of syrup. For dinner, a splendid beef stew, the meat in which cost two cents. But it was tough. The fact is, that from an ox weighing 800 pounds, net, you can purchase certain parts, about 100 pounds, for three cents per pound. Two-thirds of a pound made more stew than I could eat.

The gross excess of Wednesday led to a very moderate Thursday breakfast, which consisted of oatmeal porridge and milk, costing about two and a half cents. For dinner, cracked wheat and baked beans, two cents'

worth of each. Food for Thursday cost seven and one-half cents.

Friday breakfast, Southern hulled corn and milk. Expense for the day, eight and a quarter cents.

Saturday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge with a tea spoonful of sugar, worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with a half a cent's worth of milk. Then the breakfast closed with two cents' worth of milk and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread. For dinner, I ate a small lobster, which cost three cents, with one cent's worth of hominy salad, and closed with two cents' worth of cracked wheat and milk. Cost of the day's food, twelve and three-quarter cents.

In all of these statements only the cost of material is given. The cost of cooking is not given.

Cost for the week, 54¼ cents.

Of course, I don't pretend that everybody can live in this luxurious way. It isn't everybody that can afford it. I could have lived just as well, so far as health and strength are concerned, on half the money. Besides, on three days I ate too much altogether, and suffered from thirst and dulness. But then, I may plead that my habits are very active. Not only have I written forty odd pages of this book during the week, but I have done a large amount of hard muscular labor.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE

HELD IN THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHAPEL, FAVERSHAM, KENT, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1871.

2 p.m.

Elders from Utah present on the Stand—Geo. Barton, President of the Kent Conference; R. F. Neslen, Pres. of, and Lorin Farr, Travelling Elder in, the London Conference. The following Elders were also present—Samuel Swinyard, Pres. of the Faversham, Geo. Hayes, Pres. of the Canterbury, James Smithen, Pres. of the Dover, Edward Knowles, Pres. of the Stalisfield, James Barnes, Pres. of the Brede, and Thomas Batchelor, Pres. of the Sheerness Branches.

Pres. Geo. Barton read the financial and statistical reports for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1870, showing nine Branches in the Conference, with a total of 298 members.

The general authorities of the Church in Zion, of the European Mission, and of the Kent Conference, were presented and unanimously sustained.

Elder Neslen remarked that God would bless the Saints, provided they lived the religion of Jesus Christ. Those who obeyed the Gospel would be saved and exalted in the presence of God, while all who rebelled against the truth would fail to enjoy those blessings. He felt sorry to notice the indifference of the people generally to the truth. The day would come when the Saints would be sought for, but not found, in these lands, and the nations would be left without excuse. The Saints also might need a little reproof occasionally and much teaching and exhortation, lest some of them assimilate themselves to the world. The Saints must live the Gospel, or they could not enjoy those blessings which they anticipated.

Elder Farr stated that strangers would seldom listen to the message of life and salvation, even the religionists did all they could to oppose the work of God. Nevertheless he rejoiced to know that he was connected with the Church and kingdom of God. The salvation to be obtained in this Church was a tangible salvation, not an unreal, imaginative one. He concluded his remarks by bearing testimony to the truthfulness of the work of God.

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6 p.m.

Elder Neslen delivered an able discourse upon Isaiah xxvi, 20, 21. He showed the difference between the confusion and wickedness of the na-

tions, and the order of the kingdom of God. The Saints were gathering to their chambers in the west, to hide themselves while the indignation would be visited upon the wicked.

Elder Farr followed in some highly interesting and instructive remarks, showing the necessity of the Saints gathering out from among the wicked, to be more fully taught in the ways of God, to receive the blessings of his Church and kingdom, and to attend to duties and ordinances which could not be attended to in these countries.

Pres. Barton exhorted the Saints to reduce to practice the principles they had heard advocated that day, for they were principles of life and salvation, and if lived up to would secure to us all an exaltation in our Father's kingdom. He bore testimony to the truth of the latter-day work, and felt well in laboring for the interests thereof.

The meetings were opened and closed with singing and prayer, a good spirit prevailed during the day, and all felt pleased and satisfied with the proceedings of the Conference.

R. S. KEARSLEY, Con. Clerk.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

ON THE CONTINENT.—President Eldredge and sister Eldredge left Liverpool Feb. 21, and with Elder Lorin Farr left London and Dover the next day, to visit the Saints and attend Conference in Switzerland. They found themselves all well and comfortable in Brussels the same evening, expecting to be in Bern, Feb. 26. We trust they will have a pleasant visit, and that the Swiss and German Saints will be instructed, edified, and strengthened thereby.

A FEW MONTHS MORE.—After a few months from now, many of the Elders and Saints in this Mission hope to find themselves in the peaceful vales of Utah. The time will soon pass away—indeed it seems to go faster than ever. We have no doubt that all desire and intend to make these last few months the best and the most useful in their lives so far. The Elders will be setting the example by greater diligence and faithfulness than usual, if possible, in fulfilling the duties of their missions, and the Saints will be striving to closely follow that example by endeavoring to fulfil their duties with uncommon diligence and faithfulness. So that it may reasonably be expected that all will feel extraordinarily well and active and lively. Two, three, four or five months will soon pass away, and, when we all get to Zion, nobody will be particularly edified to hear an Elder or a Saint say, "I wish I had been more diligent and faithful while I was in England, or in Europe, especially during the last few months of the time!" The way to avoid all chance of that will be for us all to begin afresh now and "put in our best licks" for the finish. Perhaps we ought to apologize for that westerniam, and we will if it is required of us. We would as soon apologize as do anything else, if it would do the Saints good, and help to roll on the work. That is the main point.

MORTALITY OF SALT LAKE CITY.—According to the Sexton's Report the total of interments in Salt Lake City Cemetery during the month of January was 14—seven adults and seven children. Allowing 20,000 inhabitants, the rate would be 8 2-5ths per thousand per annum. This healthy town of Liverpool now-a-days manages to run up its mortality at the rate of over 50 per thousand per annum at times. Salt Lake City can't get near those figures.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 26, 1871.

Brother Stephen Taylor—It feels strange to have brother Brigham away all winter, but brother Wells is filled with the spirit of his calling in presiding here in the city. We have good meetings and, despite the efforts and annoyance of the Gentiles, Israel is growing. The apostates are becoming more rank every day, and we have a more miserable clique of officials than in Camp Floyd times, but I guess the kingdom will keep growing. Mines are the big excitement. It is expected that thousands will come from east and west this season. If the time has come to try us with riches, all right. Some of us have passed through poverty, and if we can't stand the opposite we are poor things.

Accept my earnest prayers for your welfare and continued prosperity in your mission, and believe me to remain your brother in the Gospel,

JOS. E. TAYLOR.

Cedar City, Iron Co., U. T.,
Jan. 28, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—Having been afflicted for many months with sore eyes, I have engaged brother A. L. Siler as an amanuensis to write you a few lines for me.

Southern Utah has been severely afflicted during the past season with sore eyes, but the disease is gradually disappearing, and otherwise the Saints are generally healthy.

Taking into consideration the myriads of grasshoppers that we were overrun with during the past summer, we raised very good crops, except potatoes. The scarcity of this esculent is severely felt, not only at home, but by our "Dixie" neighbors, to whom we furnished several thousand bushels during last winter. The interest in stock-growing is rapidly being developed since the Navajoe Indians ceased their depredations, and Cedar boasts the best flock of sheep in the south of Utah. We have been blessed with an open but cold winter thus far, but little snow has fallen in the valleys, though the snow in the mountains seems to be deep.

The settlements of the Saints in the Muddy country are being broken up, and the brethren are moving to Bony or Long Valley, south-east from Cedar City. The Saints in Meadow, Eagle, Spring, and Clover Valleys have fallen into Nevada, and the hogs have begun their old work of rooting the Saints out. The consequences are that they will have to draw nigh unto the head, i.e., come into Utah.

The Deseret Telegraph Line is in fine working order, and a railroad to Colorado from Salt Lake City is in contemplation. Thus the lightning serves the Lord and a highway is cast up for his Saints. The Iron Company at Iron City are preparing to make iron at an early day.

The sojourn of President Brigham Young and brother Geo. A. Smith this winter in St. George causes joy, with an increase of the spirit of love, amongst the Saints. I spent a few days visiting with brothers Young and Smith about New Year, had a very good time, received much good teaching, and got my spiritual strength renewed.

Remember me to the brethren and Saints in the Isles. Praying for your prosperity in the great work of salvation, I remain your brother in the Gospel of peace,

HENRY LUNT,
per SILER.

SCANDINAVIA.

Copenhagen, Feb. 14, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—Your kind favor of Jan. 31, came to hand to-day, the first news that has reached us from foreign lands, by mail, for several days. We have been entirely frozen up and almost snowed under. The railroads have all been blocked with snow, and even the ice-boats have been unable to cross either the "lille," or "store" Belt. So you see we, like Paris, know what it is to be shut out from the rest of the world. Work of all kinds, pretty much, has been suspended, and the result is, the poor who depend entirely upon their labor for bread and all the necessaries of life, have nothing to do just at the time when they require it most. There is a great deal of suffering among them, but by united efforts we have managed to prevent any very great suffering among our poor.

With kind love to yourself, sister Eldredge, and the brethren in the Office, I remain your brother in the Gospel of peace,

W. W. Cluff.

ENGLAND.

Sheffield, Feb. 17, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—The Saints are greatly rejoicing over the good time they experienced during your visit here, and it has a great tendency to do good. I feel much invigorated and strengthened since our Conference, and I trust that the teachings and instructions then imparted will bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of our God.

Yours faithfully,

Alma Eldredge.

Cheltenham, Feb. 17, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—I still keep striving with the Saints to keep the mark of a glorious exaltation and an inheritance in the kingdom of God in view, and to tell them how to obtain those blessings, by obeying the commandments of God and regarding the teachings and counsels of the Priesthood, given by the Spirit of God. I try to show those who may become discouraged, that the harder our trials the greater the reward and the experience. Some are unwise enough to marry out of the Church, thinking to convert their wives or husbands after they are married, but the failures in such cases should be a warning to those who are single, yet people seem to be blind when they reject the counsel of the Lord through his servants.

We have good Saints in this Conference—in fact, I meet with kindness among all of them, but I feel the best towards those who live according to the instruction we receive from those whose right it is to teach us. Don't let us be forgotten if there is any emigration help comes from home, for we are doing the best we can, especially some of us.

I have just been around the Conference. I found some of the Saints out of employ, some poor and almost destitute, but those are the poorest who are destitute of the Spirit of God. I found also some sickness among the Saints, some nigh unto death, but through the power and blessing of God they have been restored.

I feel well in my labors, and growing stronger in the cause of truth and righteousness which we have espoused. I can see the turmoil the nations are in, and one class against another. Ere long the pot will boil over again and scald some in this country as well as in others.

Accept my kind regards and prayers to God for your welfare, with all at 42 and in the Mission and all Israel, wishing the same in return.

Yours in the Gospel covenant,

Stephen Taylor.

A FINE OLD LADY.

(*From the Deseret News.*)

Mary Philips was born in Worcestershire, England, Dec. 4, 1773, and died in Kayaville, Utah Territory, Jan. 19, 1871, being in her 98th year. Her parents were Methodists, and she was christened in a Methodist chapel. She

was a member of Lady Huntington's Church some fifteen years, then joined the United Brethren, under Father Thomas Kington, until Elder Wilford Woodruff visited Herefordshire in 1840, when he baptized her into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She emigrated to Nauvoo in 1844 in her 70th year, in time to see the Prophet Joseph before his martyrdom. She lived on Camp Creek, fifteen miles from Nauvoo; was driven into Nauvoo by a mob; was carried in on a bed of sickness; was driven out of Nauvoo with the rest of the Saints in 1846. She stopped at Winter Quarters, where she lost, by fire, what little property she had saved from the mob. She emigrated to Salt Lake Valley in 1850, moved to Kaysward in 1851, where she resided up to the time of her death. She officiated in the capacity of midwife for forty-five years, and until she was ninety-six years of age waited upon some thirty women annually, and never lost a woman under her administration, and never a child until two years before her death. She had 11 children, two of whom were in the Valley at the time of her death, the youngest fifty-four years of age. She had thirty-five grand-children in the Valley, and thirty-one great-grand-children. When eighty-two years old she gleaned over twenty bushels of wheat and raised thirty bushels of potatoes and dug and carried them into her cellar. She fatted two hogs, and gave a good yoke of oxen the same year to emigrate the poor from England. During the fore part of the winter of this same season she had a fall, dislocating her shoulder and breaking her collar bone, which affected her afterwards in her labor. She also had a fall some three months before her death, which is supposed to have shortened her days. She made a will of all the property she had, including some fifteen head of horned stock, to emigrate her relatives from England to Utah. She possessed a great memory, which she retained with her intellect in full up to her death. She appointed six of her grandsons to be her pall-bearers, who fulfilled her request. She has been true and faithful to her family, her friends, her religion and her God, and has gone down to her grave like a shock of corn fully ripe, and awaits a glorious resurrection. She was supposed to be the oldest person in the Territory. A large assembly attended her funeral on Sunday last (Jan. 22). Elder Woodruff preached her funeral sermon and spoke one hour, which was reported by Elder G. D. Watt, and was followed by Elder Wm. Kay and Bishop Layton. She was followed to the grave by a procession of sixty-one full loaded wagons and carriages, besides several horsemen.—COMMUNICATED.

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to Feb. 4—

Provo woollen factory was nearly ready for the roof.

Professor J. L. Barfoot was lecturing at Provo on scientific subjects.

Geo. Goddard was about to pull down his old store and build a better.

An increasing desire for literary entertainments was manifest at Salt Lake City.

Judge Strickland's District Court at Provo was adjourned Jan. 14 until May 2.

Dr. Benedict was giving a series of lectures on chemistry at the Council House.

The R. R. machine shops were to be removed from Wasatch to Evanston in April or May.

The walls of the new addition to the paper mill on Big Cañon Creek were ready for the roof.

Muddy walking at Salt Lake, with a dense fog Jan. 25. Not equal to London or Manchester fogs.

New gates at the south and east entrances to the Temple Block had been substituted for the old ones.

The Travelling Agent of the *News* reported four new school-houses lately built at Springville, two of them finished and occupied.

The *News* advocates big, well-ventilated bedrooms, and eloquently urges co-operative herding and the improvement of stock and seeds.

Bishop John A. Hunt reported from St. Charles, Rich County, some sickness and deaths last fall, chiefly among children, a mild winter and no sleighing.

A violent wind and snowstorm, with intense cold at Salt Lake City on the night of Jan. 11. Mr. John Lamb reported intense cold also at Morgan City.

Elders Edward Stevenson and Nathan Porter left Salt Lake Jan. 19, on a preaching tour in the southern part of the Territory, expecting to go as far as "Dixie."

President Young left St. George Feb. 2, for Salt Lake City, B. Young, jun., being detained a few days longer. President Geo. A. Smith left St. George the day before.

Mr. D. Graves wrote that the Utah County D. A. and M. Society had resolved to hold weekly meetings in the various Wards in the county, for the discussion of agricultural subjects.

W. R. Judd wrote from Grantsville Jan. 28, that the Saints were striving to live their religion, no grasshoppers' eggs there, plenty of snow in the mountains and good prospect for plenty of water.

The Davis County Branch of the Stock Society was organized at Farmington, Jan. 19, Hector C. Haight President, Bishop C. Layton Vice-President, Arthur Stayner Secretary, Thos. S. Smith, Treasurer.

Brother M. Phelps wrote from Montpelier, Bear Lake, Jan. 9, of a mild and pleasant winter there, not snow enough for good sleighing, the ground almost bare, good health, peace, and quietness prevailing.

The Fifth and Sixth Wards Mutual Instructive Association was meeting weekly at the school-house in the latter Ward, songs, dialogues, glees, recitations, and instrumental music constituting the programmes.

Elder John Kirkman wrote from Moroni, Sanpete, Jan. 10, that various improvements in the shape of dwelling-houses and other buildings, co-operative saw-mill, etc., were going on, F. R. S. active, health prevailing, winter mild.

Brother Southwick reported that brother Wm. S. S. Willes of Lehi had his left thigh broken and his foot badly bruised in a saw-mill in American Fork Cañon. The big toe had to be amputated. Good health at Lehi and the snow almost gone.

Henry W. Naisbitt, Esq., delivered a lecture on Co-operation, in the 19th Ward Literary Institute, Jan. 18. "The room was crowded on the occasion, and the subject was handled by the lecturer in his usual masterly style." Elder Naisbitt was also lecturing on other subjects.

Elder Albert Jones wrote of a Sunday school anniversary at Provo Jan. 10, in the basement of the Meeting House, which was crowded with the children and their parents. A report of operations during the year, songs, recitations, and dances by the children constituted the programme.

Heath and Robertson, two of the prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas, were recaptured by a man named Jones, of Springville, at Silver Creek Cañon, on a charge of horse stealing at Springville. At Provo they were recognized as the escaped prisoners, and were taken again to Camp Douglas.

Col. Isaac Groo returned home from his trip to the States Jan. 24. He looked well and spoke highly of the kindness with which he was received by his relatives and old friends in Sullivan and Orange Counties, New York. He had had a good time, and he found that "a good square Mormon" was respected.

A. M. Musser wrote that a company was being formed to carry the Montana and Idaho freights and mails down Bear River, through Bear Lake Valley via Soda Springs, to their destination, the route being better graded and shorter than that from Corinne, and saving 100 miles of railroading, also grass to Soda Springs being abundant. Evanston was growing fast. Corinne failing correspondingly.

"A Levanter" wrote from Levan, Jan. 27. Elders E. Stevenson and N. Porter had given the people there a call and a preach. Levan had good day and evening schools, taught by brother Robert H. Hill, a Sunday school of nearly 100 scholars in charge of brother E. Lambert, a music class by brother John W. Shepherd, and a dancing school by brother Isaac Pierce, a farmers' and gardeners' club, a dramatic association, a co-operative store, and President S. Pitchforth was encouraging the organization of co-operative farming and stock raising.

A. C. wrote from Brigham City, Jan. 1, that Prof. L. F. Monch's students gave a variety of recitations, etc., at the Lyceum, City Hall, the evening previous. Mr. J. Christensen's brass band was in attendance. "The reading of the *Ladies' Magazine*, by Miss Clara Snow, surprised all. This paper is edited by lady students at the school, and contains much that is instructive, entertaining, and amusing." Presidents L. Snow and J. C. Wright, and Bishop A. Nichols and the parents of the students were present, and were surprised and gratified at the proficiency manifested.

Brother G. Huntsman, of Fillmore, reported favorably of that city, business prosperous, several buildings going up fast, a large new stone school-house being completed under the supervision of brother Chandler Holbrook, also a brick school-house, a new co-operative store approaching completion. "The schools of Fillmore, if not superior, are at least equal to any in the Territory (certainly). The teachers are Edwin Webb, T. E. King, and Miss King and Miss Isabella E. Pratt. President Callister and Bishop E. Partridge are fully alive to their responsibilities and duties."

Bishop Wm. Price, of Newton, reported some grasshoppers eggs there last fall, the settlers contemplated fencing several hundred acres of farm land north of their settlement, prospects for the coming season favorable, co-operative sheep-herd organized in the settlement last fall. The Bishops of Utah County had formed a committee on co-operative herds, Bishop M. Tanner, of Provo, President, and Bishop W. Bringhurst, of Springville, Vice-President, with a director for each settlement in the county, brother Chipman, of American Fork, and brother Tanner, of Payson, superintendents of the herds. It was suggested to have a farm for raising feed in connection with the herds.

John Uric wrote that a local Conference was held at Cedar City Jan. 15, President —— Dame, and Elders Jesse N. Smith and —— Pendleton, of Parowan, being present. A hundred and twenty children attended the day schools of the settlement. Cedar had a co-operative store doing well, a co-operative sheep-herd with the best flock in southern Utah, and a co-operative cattle-herd. The settlement subscribed $3,500 in the Rio Virgen Manufacturing Company. Many substantial houses had been erected the past year, a rock meeting house was in hand, crops last year were excellent, the winter was severe, thermometer frequently 6 degrees below zero, snow plentiful, sleighing, dancing, and merry making common recreation.

Not so much dancing as usual in the city this winter, yet we read of retrenchment balls, militia balls, F. R. S. balls, Seventies' balls, balls in the

8th Ward, 12th Ward, 14th Ward, 20th Ward, Social Hall, etc., and among the guests are the names of President D. H. Wells, President Jos. Young, Elders O. Pratt, A. P. Rockwood, J. T. Caine, and J. R. Winder. The city officers and invited guests had a ball at the Social Hall, Jan. 30. Among those present were President D. H. Wells, and Elders Albert Carrington and Joseph F. Smith, and Bishop Edward Hunter. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Wm. C. Neal, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey and John Reading. Floor managers, Joseph E. Taylor and George E. Bourne.

Bishop Peter Maughan and Col. Thos. E. Ricks reported a gratifying condition of affairs in Cache County. The meetings in the various settlements were never better attended than now, in almost every place the meeting-houses being too small to hold those who wished to attend. The Bishop had never seen the people so contented as during the passing winter. He also said, "Coming down the other morning on the cars a gentleman from San Francisco, in looking around and beholding the improvements and settlements that the people had made, said they were entitled to great praise in every respect. He said he had never been to Salt Lake, but he was satisfied that there had been less bloodshed by the Indians here than in any State in the Union."

"St. George, Jan. 31.—Jos. A. Young, F. Little, Jos. W. Young, Jas. A. Little and B. Y., jun., left this city on the 28th inst., and drove to Virgin City, 33 miles, and held meeting the same evening. On the morning of the 27th they drove to Pipe Springs, 42 miles, and were much pleased with the country, which is unsurpassed for a stock range. On the morning of the 28th, arrived at Kanab City, 20 miles; it is a fine location, good soil, and an abundance of water for the city and for irrigating purposes; held a meeting in the evening, a good feeling prevailed. On the 29th returned to Short Creek, 40 miles, headquarters of the St. George co-operative herd, where they keep some 1200 or 1500 head of cattle. On the 30th drove to St. George, 45 miles, via Hurricane Hill, all well.—B. YOUNG, JUN."

"St. George, Jan. 30.—There are four Sunday schools in St. George. Yesterday I visited the Bible class, composed of thirty-five very intelligent young men, and gave them an address, encouraging them in their studies, which embraces a thorough course of instruction in the doctrines of the sacred Scriptures. Morning meeting was addressed by myself, Bishop Wm. Snow and President R. Gardner. In the afternoon Elders Marius Ensign, A. Sullivan, D. H. Cannon and Jno. C. Angus preached. In the evening Elder John H. Smith preached in the 1st Ward School-house. Elder Wilford Woodruff, jun., and family, passed this place to-day *en route* for Salt Lake, all well. Jos. A. Young and B. Young, jun., together with Jas. A. and Feramorz Little, are absent on a visit to the Kanab and other eastern settlements. A large number of children in this city and neighboring settlements are suffering from measles.—GEO. A. SMITH."

Thos. Callister and F. M. Lyman, of Fillmore, reported that their Stock Society claimed the following advantages by co-operation—sheep taken to the mountain ranges in summer, leaving the ranges near settlements for cows and work animals; sheep cared for by responsible men, in two herds—ewes and wethers, bucks taken care of, sheep never corraled, lambs in proper season, astonishing improvement in wool, quality and health of the sheep; all the sheep in the county in the herd, capital $16,000, 37½ per cent. dividend for first six months; surplus horses kept away from settlements, under responsible men, capital $16,000; surplus neat stock kept away from settlements under a responsible herdsman, capital $28,000, five months' dividend 20 per cent., only one brand used, stock sold by one man under the direction of a Board of Directors, matured stock sold, calves bought but not sold; arrangements in operation for successful dairying, grass on home ranges rapidly improving. Five of the six settlements had successful co-operative mercantile institutions. Three settlements had organized for co-operative farming.

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald* to Feb. 8—

The *Herald* goes for a "cash basis."

The *Herald* informs Judge Strickland that he is inclined to be somewhat sensational.

Judge Strickland's Provo grand and traverse juries were alleged to be illegal, having been summoned by an unqualified officer.

It was understood that Mr. Jacob Hamblin had been appointed by President Grant, on Major Powell's recommendation, Indian Agent for the Southern Utes.

Mrs. Pitts Stevens, editor of the *Pioneer*, says, "It is our intention to visit Salt Lake City so soon as our business arrangements permit, when we propose to enlighten ourselves upon Mormonism, its character and influence, both on men, women and children—its influence on society, religiously, educationally, industrially and politically." The *Herald* man says he will be glad to see her. No doubt of that.

"Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Feb. 6.—Our meeting-house, tithing-office and post-office were all burned this morning at 5 o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Sabbath school library, dramatic scenery, one room which was used for quorum purposes, with furniture, prayer meeting room with its contents, three hundred bushels of wheat, some flour, corn and potatoes, with all the bins were destroyed, with the exception of a small amount of wheat. The tithing department did not suffer much. E. Mayhew had all his supplies in provisions burned. Provo woollen factory lost 100 bushels of wheat, county some little, poor fund fifty bushels. The post-office and tithing records are saved."

The *Ogden Junction* says that Elder David M. Stuart left that city Jan. 30, on a mission to the States.

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

Adam Ginners, the great bee dealer of Jefferson, has received an order for 240 swarms of bees, to be shipped to Salt Lake City.—"Chicago Tribune."

Archbishop Manning, in his Lent pastoral letter, says as this is a time when "the judgments of God are upon the earth," it is well to be watchful, that the immunity of England from disaster is due rather to the mercy of God than her own merits, and that it is not exactly the thing for her to "sit as a queen, and say, I am no widow, and sorrow I shall not see."

Professor E. Littre recently wrote to the "Daily News"—"European civilization has just been stripped of its best attributes—justice, moderation, humanity, fraternity. Before my present experience I could never have believed that a civilized nation could be animated by a spirit of injustice, of oppression, of conquest, of hatred, of devastation, of carnage, as the German nation now is after 55 years of uninterrupted peace and good fellowship. Unfortunately it is so; and I am forced to recognize that the favorable ideas I had entertained of the moral influence of civilization are very premature."

Peace between France and Germany is said to be concluded on the following terms—the cession of Alsace and Metz; Belfort to be restored to France; the payment of £200,000,000 sterling by France; Sedan and other fortresses and portions of France to be occupied by the Germans until the stipulations are carried out. The Germans showed no pity, and they will be likely to reap nothing but hatred. The debt of France will be over a thousand million pounds. A correspondent of the "Daily News" thinks "we must still prepare for a prodigious smash—such a commercial smash as the world has not seen, nor heard, nor dreamt of;" that the horrors of the war were but a light prelude to the disasters in which the peace will end, that it will spread ruin and misery throughout the civilized world, and may lead to war upon war.